# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,206.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 65 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. | 4 0 |
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| First insertion, each line | " | 0 6 |
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| Third and succeeding insertions | " | 0 2 |
| Domestic Occurrences each | " | 1 0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MOLONY—January 17th, at Berhampore, the wife of E. A. Molony, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HAYES—CARDEW—At Cannanore, by the Rev. C. H. Peane, M. A., M. Horace Hayes, Royal Artillery, to Caroline, widow of the late Henry Clare Cardew, Esq., 91st Regiment.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

MARLEY—January 18th, at Dinapore, the wife of Unattached Ensign G. Marley, of a daughter.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd | Leave Bussorah | 17th |
| " Muscat | 7th | " Bushire | 19th |
| " Bunder Abbas | 9th | " Bunder Abbas | 23rd |
| " Bushire | 12th | " Muscat | 25th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 16th | Arrive Bombay | 29th |

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice hours after arrival of the P. & O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Bombay usually about | 11th and 25th. |
| Kurrachee on | 19th and 25th. |

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cotter, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the mail steamer.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A.M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; thus is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the first, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & 16 | Leave Calcutta | 1 & 15 |
| " Carwar | 2 16 | " Bimlipatam | 4 18 |
| " Mangalore | 3 17 | " Vizagapatam | 4 18 |
| " Cannanore | 5 19 | " Coconada | 5 19 |
| " Calicut | 6 18 | " Masulipatam | 6 20 |
| " Cochin | 8 19 | " Madras | 10 24 |
| " Tuticorin | 10 23 | " Negapatam | 11 25 |
| " Colombo | 21 | " Colombo | 25 |
| " Negapatam | 30 | " Tuticorin | 29 |
| " Madras | 15 30 | " Cochin | 16 1 |
| " Masulipatam | 16 1 | " Calicut | 16 3* |
| " Cannanore | 17 3 | " Cannanore | 17 5 |
| " Vizagapatam | 18 5 | " Mangalore | 19 5 |
| " Bimlipatam | 19 5 | " Carwar | 19 6 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 8† | Arrive Bombay | 20 9† |

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cautions that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. Saunders, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st of each month, after, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipe to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Dep. Saturday. | Cochin | Dep. Saturday. |
| Ratnagherry | " Sunday. | Beypore | " Sunday. |
| Vingoria | " Monday. | Calicut | " Monday. |
| Goa | " Monday. | Tellicherry | " Monday. |
| Carwar | " Monday. | Cannanore | " Tuesday. |
| Compta | " Monday. | Mangalore | " Tuesday. |
| Mangalore | " Tuesday. | Compta | " Wednesday. |
| Cannanore | " Wednesday. | Carwar | " Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry | " Wednesday. | Goa | " Wednesday. |
| Calicut | " Thursday. | Vingoria | " Thursday. |
| Beypore | " Wednesday. | Ratnagherry | Thursday. |
| Cochin | " Friday. | Bombay | Arr. Friday. |

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 27th January at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.

Calling at Varavul, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

TEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARNAJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on SATURDAY, next the 27th instant.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the C mpany.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "DOWRA WUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st February next.)



THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 893 Tons Register, A. J. Mollison, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 16th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,128 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

## OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £20 | Exclusive of |
| Second Class | £15 | Wines. |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Conern, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Mirella*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain White, at the expense and Risk of the concerned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Mirella*.

Bombay, 24th January 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadevee Road, 25th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAFFERJEE DOSSAJEE, Milliners, in our Shop, Meadow Street, No. 29, heretofore carried on under the name of JAFFERJEE DOSSAJEE & Co. has CEASED from the 1st instant, and the same is now carried on under the name of DOSSAJEE ESMAELJEE & Co.

દોશાજી ઈસ્માયલજીની કુપનીની ર્યજ.

DOSSAJEE ESMAELJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.)—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES TWEEDIE in our Firm CEASED on the 4th instant.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

REFERRING to the above Notice we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. GUSTAVUS THOMSEN a PARTNER in our Firm, the business of which will hereafter be carried on under the style of MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January next, at the Office of the undersigned, Cawasjee Patell Street, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company held on the 23rd day of November:

1. That the existing Deed of Settlement of the Company be cancelled; and that the Memorandum and Articles of Association produced be approved and passed as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
2. That the following Gentlemen be Members of the Board of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

The Hon. Bomanjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (Chairman.)
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Moorarjee Goculdass, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., and
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Esq.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
For Secretaries and Treasurers,
Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited).

Bombay, 23rd December 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and vice versa.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—INTEREST 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) and *secured by the Mortgage of Property valued at upwards of 60 per cent. over the amount of Loans.*

1st. The Financial Association of India and China (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for Certificates to a limited extent in the above Loan, similar to those issued for The Land Mortgage Loan.

2nd. Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards (in multiples of Rs. 500) will be received, and Certificates for the same will be issued to each Subscriber, which will be transferable by assignment endorsed, and registered at the Office of the Association.

3rd. The Loan will be repayable at the expiry of 6 months from the date of the Certificates, and will bear interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

4. Mortgages already made to the Association of real property (consisting of Land, Houses, &c. in the Fort and Island of Bombay) and falling due at various dates in 1866 and 1867, the property being estimated by the Company's Valuators at the value of at least 60 per cent. above the amount of the loan, will be transferred to Trustees in Security for the repayment of the Loan.

5th. In addition to the Security of the above Mortgages, payment of Principal and Interest will be guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) of which the Paid up Capital amounts to..... Rs. 60,30,000
Unpaid up ..... " 180,00,000

6. Preference of allotment in the distribution of Certificates will be given according to priority of application, and it is expected that the Certificates will within a few days be ready for delivery.

7. Further particulars may be learned on application to the Officiating Manager, Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager,

23rd January 1866.

## NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. McCOMBIE, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered C 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 29 53383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, Solicitor to the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned requests that a signature to the Memorandum of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims. No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

In the event of the Special Resolution being confirmed, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (બીમીટેડ.)

बोंबे मेकानीकस बिलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernacular Languages of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by Messrs. Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For 3 months' sight | 7 | per cent. premium. |
| For 6 months' sight | 9 | ditto. |
| For 12 months' sight | 10 | ditto. |

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Calls of Rs. 21-13-1 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £2 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-3 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per Share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

| Names of Shareholders. | Shares. | Numbers of Shares. |
|---|---|---|
| Achratlal Maljee | 1 | 1465. |
| Bapalal Bhavanishankar | 5 | 667 to 671. |
| Chunnilal Ranchor | 7 | 7100 to 7106. |
| Dolatram Kavaldass | 5 | 3699 to 3703. |
| Mrs. Jane King | 5 | 236 to 240. |
| Narseerace Kadojee | 1 | 14290. |
| Nahalchand Mohokaurchand | 20 | 7609 to 7679. |
| Pranjeevan Bhoodhardass | 3 | 3384 to 3986. |
| Mr. G. Fredricks Preston | 10 | 7985 to 7994. |
| Someichand Hattesing | 5 | 7210 to 7214. |
| Ramchund Mayaram | 10 | 7477 to 7481 and 26 to 30 |

By order of the Board of Directors,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Manager.

Ahmedabad, 13th January 1866.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

MILNER'S SAFES.—FOR SALE, one medium sized and two large MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES; also two COPYING PRESSES.

Apply to the Liquidator, Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited).

22nd January 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That the Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 6 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICE.—THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4.30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN,
Bombay Club, 28th December 1865. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE (Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co.) has this day CEASED, and business in future will be conducted solely by Mr. BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE.

All persons having claims against the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Byramjee Muncherjee, or owing any monies to them or to the Firm in reference to the said partnership, should make known the same to the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE without any further delay, and the said Byramjee Muncherjee will therefore after this date not be responsible for debts contracted by the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee in the name of the late existing Firm.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, DUBASH.

Bombay, 6 Bak, House Lane, 20th Jan. 1866.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are Abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.
Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 13th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions therein passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company for the payment of their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

NARAYEN SAZBA,
W. CRISTNA SINOY.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SH

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The market assumed a better tone to-day. Back Bays advanced from 5,700 to 6,000 premium; New Elphintones rose from 195 to 210, and close firm at 200 premium; Elphinstones close at 175; Port Cannings at 200 premium; Mazagons at 1,600; United Victorias at 2,975 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 56 premium; Commercials at 15¼ premium; Old Financials advanced from 3 per cent. discount to 2¼ discount; Credit Mobilier at par. Market steady.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight ... | 2s. 2¾d. |
| Do. Credits ... | Do. ... | 2s. 2¾d. |
| Do. Documents ... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3d. |
| Calcutta ... ... | At sight ... | 99½ |
| Do. ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99 |
| Do. ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| Madras ... ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| China ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 298 |

#### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nomi. value of Shares. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per ct | | |
| 5,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 16 | Agra Bank ... ... | 105 p ct premium |
| 100,000 | 250 | 125 | ..... | Alliance Bank ... | 43 p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 500 | 200 | ..... | Asiatic Bank Corpn | 45 p ct pm. |
| 3,150,000 | 250 | 175 | 4,00 | Bank of Bengal ... | 7,000 p ph. |
| 1,320,000 | 250 | 175 | 8 | Bank of India ... ... | 160 p ph. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 | Bombay Bank ... | 56 p ct pm. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | 8 | Bombay City Bank | 35 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 156 | ..... | Bombay Presi. Bank | 35 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | 8 | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 25 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 16 | Broker's Banking Corporation ... | 25 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 6 | Central Bank ... ... | 10 p ct dis. |
| 800,000 | 250 | 200 | 15 | Chartered Bank ... | carrying a 5 per ct premium |
| | | | | India A. & Colonial | 60 p c p m |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | China Bank ... ... | Par. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | 30 | Mercantile Bank of India, London & China | 25 p ct premium. |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 250 | 18 | Commercial Bank ... | 16 p ct pm. |
| 1,600,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | 50 p ct pm nm |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 9 | Delhi and London ... | 40 pct pm nm |
| 625,000 | 25 | 25 | ..... | East Indian Bank ... | 20 p ct dis. |
| 4,000,000 | 1,000 | 250 | 10 | Hindustan, China and Japan Bank ... | 5 p ct pm nm |
| 600,000 | 250 | 250 | ..... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co... | 25 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Indian Commercial Bank ... | 25 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 400 | 100 | ..... | Indo-Egypt. & Lon. | 61 p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 25 | ..... | London & Mercantile | 14 p ct dis. |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 12 | Madras Bank ... | 70 ex-div. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 16 | Oriental Bank Corporation ... | 110 pctpm nm |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 8 | Royal Bank of India | 35 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ... | 25 pct pmum |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Surat Bank ... ... | 3 p ct premium |

#### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 400 | 100 | ..... | Alliance Financial | Par. |
| | | | | Bengal Credit Mob | |
| | | | | Bhaw'na Financing | No quotations. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 100 | ..... | Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor... | 8 p ct dis. |
| 800,000 | 320 | 200 | ..... | Bombay Improvement Corporation ... | 30 p ct dis. |
| | 50 | ..... | ..... | Central India Finan | |
| 1,250,000 | 50 | 50 | ..... | Elphinstone Finan | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Financial Assoc. of Europe & India | No quotations. |
| (1500000 | 400 | 100 | ..... | Financial Assc. o India and China | |
| | | | | Do. New Capital | 5 p ct discount. |
| (1200000 | 400 | 100 | ..... | Grand Finance Co ... | |
| 1,000,000 | 50 | 100 | ..... | Mofussil Financial Association ... | |
| 800,000 | 400 | 50 | ..... | Oriental Financial Association ... | No quotations. |
| | 400 | 50 | ..... | Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.) | |
| 600,000 | 400 | 50 | ..... | Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ... | |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 100 p c | 5,000 | ..... | Back Bay Reclamation Co ... ... | 6,000 pm. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Elphinstone Land Co. ... | 175 pm. |
| 1,020,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ..... | New Do ... ... | 200 pm. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 6,000 | ..... | Prore Land Co. ... | 900 per share. |
| 110 000 | 2,000 | 900 | ..... | Homes and Land Investment Co. ... | 300 per share. |
| 1,00,000 | 5000 | 3000 | ..... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co... | 1,000 per share. |
| | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Port Canning ... ... | 200 pm. |
| ..... | 10,000 | 6,000 | ..... | United Victoria ... | 2,675 per share. |
| | | | | Colaba Land Co. ... | |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | pr. S. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41,000 | 1,000 | 800 | ..... | Apollo Press Co ... | 2 |
| 2,700 | 800 | 500 | ..... | Colaba Press Co ... | |
| 837,500 | 6,250 | 4,000 | 250 | Fort Press Co ... | |
| 400,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 250 | Hydraulic Press Co. | |
| 20,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Bombay Press Co ... | |
| | | 1,500 | ..... | Franjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. | |
| 80,000 | 2,000 | 750 | ..... | Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee). | |
| 75,000 | 3,000 | 500 | ..... | Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras). | |
| 70,000 | 2,000 | 105 | ..... | East India Press Co. | No quotations |
| 48,000 | 3,000 | 250 | ..... | Victoria Press Co. | |
| | | | | Madras ... ... | |
| 40,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Albert Press Co. ... | |
| | | | | Dr Gotschee ... | |
| | | | | Deccan Co-t-on Ginning & Press Co. | |
| 100,000 | 100 | 25 | ..... | Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited) | |
| 100,000 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | Bombay Do. ... | |
| 80,000 | 2,500 | 1,600 | ..... | Prince of Wales Press Co. ... ... | |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | pr. S. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135,000 | 2,250 | 2,500 | 15 | Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) | |
| 80,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ..... | Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ... | No quotations. |
| 65,000 | 1,300 | 5,500 | 700 | Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. | |
| 150,000 | 2000 | 1,750 | ..... | Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | Par. |
| | 500 | 500 | ..... | Jhendhur Alen Spinning and Weaving Co. (Ld.) ½ issue. | |
| ..... | 250 | 200 | ..... | Do. do. 2nd issue. | |
| 250,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Wear. Co. | |
| 300,000 | 2,925 | 2,400 | 150 | Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. | |
| 150,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ..... | Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | No quotations |
| 97,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 400 | Victoria Spn. Co... | |
| | per ct. | per ct. | | | |
| 180,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6 | Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co... | |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 12 | Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co... | |

#### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Bombay Ship. Co... | No quotations |
| 950,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 26 | Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | |
| 60,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..... | 925 per share. |
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | ..... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ... | No quotations. |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Prince of Wales ... | |
| 150,000 | 500 | 500 | ..... | VicgaiPatent Slip & Foundry Co | 300 per share. |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Union Shipping Co. Limited. ... | No quotations. |
| ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Western India Ship Co. ... | |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four Per cent. | Sicca Rs. | Transfer Loan ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 88 |
| " " | Sicca " | Loan 1842-55 ... ... ... ... ... | " | 99 |
| " " | " | 1854-55 ... ... ... ... ... | | |
| " " | " | 1855-56 ... ... ... ... ... | " | 86½ |
| " " | " | 1854-55 ... ... ... ... ... | | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s | Rs. | Loan ... 1856-57 ... ... ... ... | | 102½ |
| Five per cent. | Public Works Loan 1854-55 ... ... ... ... | | | Par. |
| Five and a half per cent. | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 106½ |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... | 225 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 220 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... | 230 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... ... ... ... | 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... ... | 223 |
| Fine Silver ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 106½ |
| Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16-4-1 |

#### PRICE CURRENT, 23rd January 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera (Fair hand) ... ... ... ... | Rs. 430 to 435 |
| Bhownuggur and Mowa ... ... ... ... | 430 to 435 |
| Surat and Broach ... ... ... ... ... | 400 to 405 |
| Forebunder ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 308 to 310 |
| Veeravul ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 300 to 340 |
| Cheraikh ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 320 to 390 |
| Dharwar (Sawginned) ... ... ... ... | 465 to 470 |
| Dhollera (April and May) ... ... ... | 450 to 455 |
| Oomrawutee (March and April) ... ... | 435 to 440 |
| Ditto (now ready) ... ... ... ... ... | 430 to 435 |
| Hinghunghaut (New) ... ... ... ... ... | 480 to 485 |

# MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Gammie, Doctor, Deputy Inspector General, on duty, from Poona.

Day, Major H. J., officiating Pension Paymaster, on duty from Mhow.

Veale, Assistant Surgeon H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

Bay, Captain, 7th Hussars, to join, from Seaktote.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Dods, Captain C., Staff Corps, on duty, to Nagpore.

Adams, Major General F., C. B., on duty, to Mhow.

Curzon, Lieutenant W. S., A. D. C., on duty, to Mhow.

Collin, Assistant Surgeon H. C., Medical Staff, attached to 33rd Foot, to Poona.

## GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Thursday, 25th January.

At the recommendation of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. D. and B. M., Surgeon Hunter is placed in medical charge of the 1st District, during Surgeon Major Miller's illness, or until further orders.

Dr. Gammie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Troops, has obtained leave to proceed to England, by the overland route, on medical certificate.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 18th January.

Lieutenant J. M. Morgan, Assistant Engineer at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence mentioned in G. O. No. 39 of 17th instant, as having been granted to Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, should have been for two days, on the 14th and 15th December last, instead of the dates given in the order abovementioned.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonels J. B. G. Close, T. A. Cowper, and T. M. Baumgartner, six months.

Lieutenant D. C. Pedder, five months.

Lieutenants C. P. Newport, E. Kerrick, W. Manson, Surgeon J. Welsh, and Assistant Surgeon A. Adey, six months.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* of 3rd November 1865, is published for general information:—

*Royal Artillery.*—Captain Clement Hailes to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice H. Bruce Sandford, retired upon full pay. Dated 3rd August 1865.

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Trenchard Haggard, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Biggs, retired on full pay. Dated 14th September 1865.

Second Captain Godfrey Twiss to be Captain, vice Hailes. Dated 3rd August 1865.

Lieutenant Horace Cowley Brown to be Second Captain, vice Twiss. Dated 3rd August 1865.

* * *

The promotion of Captain Scobell as Lieutenant Colonel to bear date 3rd August 1865, in succession to Haggard, and not 14th September 1865 in succession to Biggs, retired upon full pay, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 10th ultimo.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to be antedated as follows:—Second Captain Thomas Carr Fletcher. Dated 3rd August 1865.

Major W. C. Stileman, Her Majesty's 15th Regiment N. I., on a furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, under the new furlough [regulations, without pay.

The following promotion is made:—*Cadre 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers).*—Lieutenant (Captain 103rd Foot) John DeVitre to have the position of Captain from the 8th January 1866, vice King, deceased.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Henry Waghorn is brought on the establishment of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 13th January 1866, the date of his arrival from England.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Ronald Lawrentz Campbell, 20th January 1866.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) William Augustus Neal, 3rd N. I., 20th December 1865.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 24th January.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from the 21st January:—

*7th Regiment N. I.*—Captain A. R. Wilson to officiate as second in command, and Lieutenant E. Cunningham, as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Moyle, promoted.

Lieutenant J. Gabbett, 95th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed Looking duty Officer, 2nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Collins is attached to the 33rd Foot, for general duty in the Poona Division.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Ensign J. W. Leech, 95th Foot, to proceed to England via Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Ensign A. D. Strettell, 109th Foot, from 22nd January to 22nd February, to remain in Poona, on medical certificate.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1866.

Mr. G. M. Grant, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Captain J. Harpur is appointed Superintendent of Police at Sattara, during the employment of Major Walker in the Cotton Departments.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson-is appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Hydrabad in Sind.

Major T. Thatcher, Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, is also appointed to be Collector of a Mamlatdar in the Ahmednuggur District, to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Mhye and Palji.

Rao Saheb Bhasker Damother is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe, from the 20th instant, under Section XI. Chapter III. of the New Covenanted Civil Service Furlough and Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. W. Robertson is also allowed preparatory leave from 22nd to 29th instant.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to be Acting Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. B. Richey to act as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Right Bank Survey, Belhi, has passed the Departmental Examination in the Sindhee language.

Mr. Joaquim D'Cruz, Assistant in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, is appointed Portuguese Translator to Government, vice Mr. N. Fernandes, pensioned.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cruickshank received charge of the Civil Medical duties of Dharwar from Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thorp on the 17th instant.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages mentioned oppos ite their names, according to the second standard:—

Mr. D. B. Crawford ... Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Murathi.

Mr. Ismail V. Echalaz, Guzerathi.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants have been permitted to return to their duty on the Bombay Establishment, on the dates specified, without prejudice to their appointments, viz:—

*Covenanted.*

Mr. W. Ramsay, and Mr. C. J. Erskine, 3rd October, via Marseilles.

Mr. G. C. Kemball, and Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, 27th October

*Uncovenanted.*

Mr. W. Foxton, 12th October.

Mr. G. W. Cline, and Mr. C. Hordern, 12th November.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified, viz:—

*Covenanted.*

Mr. J. Hunter, six months.

*Uncovenanted.*

Captain J. W. Young, and Mr. A. Cowan, six months.

Mr. W. H. Price, three months.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, C. E., is allowed leave for six months to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Mr. F. B. Walker is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar, during Mr. Hart's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. Paris, Assistant to the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 2nd January 1866.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commodore Hillyar, Commanding Her Majesty's ship *Octavia*, received command of the East India Squadron from Commodore Montressor, Commanding Her Majesty's ship *Severn*, on 23rd instant.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN. 25 Martaban (s).....Tickell.....Glasgow, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 25 Weatherafield .....Brown.....Liverpool.
General Outram (s) .....Hewitt .....Varavul.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Martaban*.—Spoke the ship *Oriental*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, and also spoke the barque *Polly*, from Mauritius bound to London, 14 days out.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Hydree*, D. Crichton, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Prince Frederick William*, G. Campbell, bound to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Margaret Faulie*, for Bushire.
A. S. *General Havelock*, for Malabar Coast.
S. S. Sir *J. R. Carnac*, for Gulf of Cutch.


NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.



# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a beautiful FULL GROWN FOX. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 2, Tamarind Lane, to 3rd floor David Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street.
FARNHAM & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1866.

TO LET UNFURNISHED, from the 1st February to the 15th September next, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW, situated in the top of Malabar Hill, overlooking Back Bay. Rent 400 Rupees a month. Apply to "R. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 25th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Eastern Belle*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Eastern Belle*.
Bombay, 25th January 1866.

TO LET, at Matheran, (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.
19th January 1866.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of Mr. PONSONBY KELLY ADAIR, late Medical Superintendent in this Department, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay.
H. IZAAK WALTON, Director,
Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph.
Kurrachee, 19th January 1866.

TO COFFEE, TEA, AND CHINCHONA PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman of 13 years' experience in the management of Coffee Estates, and with a knowledge of general business, is desirous to meet with an ENGAGEMENT: understands Land Surveying, &c., Roadmaking, Designing, and Erecting of Buildings and Machinery, and is a good Accountant. Has first-class Testimonials. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, in the name of GISBORNE, BLISHER, and BUCHANAN, as Contractors, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on in the name of BLISHER and BUCHANAN.
E. S. GISBORNE, C. E.
W. BLISHER.
D. T. BUCHANAN.
Dated this 23rd day of January 1866.

NOTICE.—ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Liquidator in the room of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., who cannot accept the appointment.
By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

MASONIC BALL.—A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 16th February 1866. All Masons are requested to join. Subscription (25) Twenty-five Rupees each. Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and Masonic Ladies admitted as a Guest. Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite (3) three Ladies or (2) two Ladies and (1) one Gentleman. Fifteen (15) Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest. Applications for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests to be sent to the Masonic Ball Committee, No. 7, Church Gate Street, before 14th February 1866.
By Order of the Masonic Ball Committee,
J. REYNELL, Secretary.

SHIP "FEZ BABANEE," FROM SINGAPORE.—NOTICE.—The owners of the undermentioned GOODS per Ship "Fez Babanee" do not come forward and produce Bill of Lading, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods by 10 o'clock TO-DAY, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

| Marks. | Packages. | Description. | Shippers. | Consigners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| K T | 210 | Railway Sleepers, | Patterson Sims | Order. |
| W 5 | 103 | Teak Timbers | do. do. | do. |
| WW | 177 | do. | do. | do. |
| " | 63 | do. | do. | do. |

JAS. LOUTHER, Master.
Bombay Harbour, 26th January 1866.


## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ran goon* will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A. M. An *Extra* packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Steamer *Barode*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comoria*, will be closed 13 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

## CALENDAR—JAN.—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Wednesday.....31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

| Days | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Stars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 26 | Mercury rises at 5-15 A.M. | 6 37 | 5 49 | 6 1 | 7 23 | |
| Sat. | 27 | Jupiter passes N of Mercy. | 6 37 | 5 49 | 8 2 | 8 3 | |
| Sun. | 28 | Septuagesima Sunday | 6 37 | 5 50 | 9 1 | 9 34 | |
| Mon. | 29 | Twilight ends at 6-59 P.M. | 6 36 | 5 50 | 10 0 | 10 33 | |
| Tues. | 30 | Charles I. beheaded. | 6 36 | 5 51 | 10 45 | 11 6 | |
| Wed. | 31 | Full Moon at 1-20 A.M. | 6 36 | 5 51 | 11 25 | 11 44 | |
| Thurs. | 1 | Day breaks at 5-57 A.M. | 6 36 | 5 52 | — | 0 3 | |

24th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 30m. M.


THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
*Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
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" " 2 0 per Month.

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BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at MR. S. OMPTON'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill, on TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at nine o'clock.
JOHN G. WATTS, Captain, Secretary.
Byculla Club, 26th January. 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.
*Full Dress.*
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

## LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN ..... | Jan. 5 | KURRACHEE ..... | Jan. 20 |
| AGRA ..... | Jan. 17 | LAHORE ..... | Jan. 17 |
| ALLAHABAD ..... | Jan. 19 | LONDON ..... | Dec. 26 |
| AUSTRALIA ..... | Dec. 26 | MAURITIUS ..... | Dec. 7 |
| ALEXANDRIA ..... | Dec. 23 | MADRAS ..... | Jan. 23 |
| BANGALORE ..... | Jan. 20 | MALTA ..... | Dec. 21 |
| CALCUTTA ..... | Jan. 20 | MEERUT ..... | Jan. 19 |
| CAPE ..... | Nov. 18 | OOTACAMUND ..... | Jan. 18 |
| CEYLON ..... | Jan. 18 | OUDH ..... | Jan. 17 |
| COCHIN ..... | Jan. 13 | PENANG ..... | Jan. 13 |
| DELHI ..... | Jan. 20 | PUNJAUB ..... | Jan. 17 |
| FRANCE ..... | Dec. 19 | SUEZ ..... | Dec. 30 |
| HONGKONG ..... | Jan. 5 | SINGAPORE ..... | Jan. 11 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866.

The natural history of a new project or line of policy in this country is very curious and wonderful. First the proposer or suggester reports or minutes on it. Then it goes before the local Government, who write minutes themselves on it, and get as many people as they can to do likewise. So the scheme advances, increasing in bulk as it goes, like a snowball, till it reaches the Supreme Government, where several more minutes are indited. Quarts of ink and reams of foolscap have been expended; the whole bundle of papers is sent home to the unhappy Secretary of State, who is supposed to read all the minutes and give an opinion. In course of time the papers only return augmented by a resolution of the Westminster despot; whereupon the whole series of minutes, resolutions, and opinions is published in the *Government Gazette* for the information of an admiring public, and afterwards consigned to some mysterious limbo, there to lie forgotten and uncared for. As for carrying into effect the scheme about which there has been such a flux of writing, that is not to be expected. The Government have all exhausted their powers in writing voluminous minutes, and are quite disposed to rest and be thankful.

It is sometimes perhaps fortunate that schemes go no further, but when an important project affecting the prosperity of the country has passed through the alembic of minute writing, it seems a pity that it should not be carried into effect. We would call particular attention to the question regarding the means of extending irrigation in this country, which lately occupied the attention of the several Indian Governments, and passed through all the processes described above Our readers will recollect that, after a more than ordinary expenditure of ink and paper, the conclusion was arrived at that raising a loan for a reproductive purpose of the sort was consistent with the soundest principles of political economy. A less indisputably sound dogma was at the same time endorsed by high authority, to the effect that the irrigation works in this country should be carried on by the Government, and not by private companies. So far so good. We now want to know what steps the Government are taking to act on the conclusion thus laboriously arrived at. Do they, or do they not, intend to raise a loan for irrigational purposes, and, if so, when do they intend to begin? It is incumbent on the Government to show that they really purpose action in the matter, for they have prevented private companies from doing anything. We hear a great deal about "developing the resources of the country," but a little less talk and more action would satisfy the public better. There is no single point where the English rulers of India contrast so unfavourably with their predecessors as in the matter of public works. The whole country is covered with magnificent tanks and wells, which were constructed in past centuries by semi-barbarous princes, and which, under our enlightened sway, have been suffered to fall into ruins. Every consideration, political, moral, and economical, calls for speedy action. It is a disgrace to us that Hindoo and Mussulman rulers should have been so much more alive to the importance of "developing the resources of the country" than we are. We have a higher sense of our duty to the country than they had, yet we do less. Everything that improves the condition of the greater portion of the population tends to increase the stability of our position here, yet we have almost entirely neglected the most obvious means of bringing about this improvement. Again, the Government is hard pressed for money, and is trying to eke out its resources by cheese-paring economy, and in many instances by acts verging on breach of faith towards its servants. It is an indisputable fact that the proceeds of the land-tax, the back-bone of Indian finance, could be almost doubled by increasing the means of irrigation, but the Government cannot make up its mind to do anything in this line. In all probability there are dozens of irrigation schemes in the pigeon-holes of the Government offices at this moment, which have been minuted upon, or are undergoing that process. So it will go on for years. Elaborate schemes will be proposed, volumes will be written on them; they will be sent home, referred back here, again sent to Westminster, and in the meantime things will go on as of old. The land-tax, instead of increasing, will remain stationary. Government will feel more and more

That eternal want of pence
That vexes public men,

and will in consequence be driven into still more questionable acts of muleting their servants and looking after candle-ends, one result of which will be that they will fail to induce respectable men to enter their service, not to speak of the discontent and consequent disaffection that will spread throughout the country. The Indian Government is fast losing its prestige, and our rule in India depends mainly on prestige.

It may be objected, however, that a great irrigation scheme is no light matter to be settled in a few days, but one that requires anxious deliberation. To this we would reply that an immense deal of anxious deliberation has already been bestowed on the subject, as the Government records will show, and that it is time we should have some tangible results. Besides this, while the great schemes are being hatched, a number of minor ones might be carried out with most excellent effect. Let the tanks and wells that have fallen into disrepair be mended and again brought into use. A comparatively small expenditure in this direction would soon be recouped. Again, let additional wells be sunk in every district. If any one wants to see what the effect of this would be let him visit this season. Amid dreary brown wastes of parched soil, he will see here and there patches of soft velvety green, refreshing alike to the eye and mind. These he will find to be fields of valuable cereals, which yield a large revenue to Government, and each of these valuable fields is cultivated now solely because it is in the vicinity of a well. If we mistake not, our tourist would sigh impatiently at the inertness of a Government which allowed such cultivation to be the exception instead of the rule, and would ask, indignantly, why is not the whole country now one rich mass of green, instead of being dotted here and there with isolated patches? To this we can only reply, we suppose it is because the authorities are writing minutes about irrigation schemes.

Every one acquainted with the details of that "Irregular System" of which, *en passant*, the Government is apparently so heartily ashamed as to define it, in a sister Presidency, a "New Organization," must be aware that a very considerable number of Captains and Subalterns in the Indian Army, at present do literally nothing for their pay under the name of "attached" officers, and it becomes really a question of political economy to enquire whether it would not be better, by some means or other, to get rid of these officers, than continue to allow them to draw Indian pay and allowances to no purpose. We are glad to perceive that the subject is beginning to be mooted in the columns of our contemporaries, although we do not approve of the various schemes we have heard proposed to meet the difficulty,—if difficulty, indeed, is a word, that can be used for a matter which we conceive to be sufficiently easy of solution. We would suggest that, in place of schemes, more or less complicated, the half pay list should be opened to all Indian officers, and that those who chose to live upon the half pay of their rank in England, or elsewhere, should be permitted to do so as soon as possible.

But it may be said that, in all probability, very few officers would avail themselves of the privilege, or consent to forego the prospects of an Indian career, for half pay and an English climate. We think ot

The evidence for the prosecution showed that, on the 10th inst., while the prisoner was carrying the opium in question he was met by an opium inspect r, who feeling the smell of that drug, stopped him and took the opium from him. Its weight was 35 tolas, being within 3 tolas of a Surat seer.

The prisoner in his defence stated that the opium was given him by a native importer for his own use, and as he was taking it home he was seized by the inspector. He then called Calloo Ram Sammuntrai, the inspector in question, who corroborated his statement.

The witness was cross-examined by the Court at some length, but his evidence was not taken.

The Chairman remarked that the evidence was not such as to convict the prisoner, it not being appeared to show that the opium had not been duly inspected. The Custom House authorities should have got the case up more carefully; for had this been done, the result would have been different. The prisoner must be discharged.

A ROGUE IN GRAIN.—Mohun Nundram and Sarkannia Sookul, two Hindoos, were charged with stealing Rs. 166-7-8, the property of Dewjee Gopall, a dealer in grain, residing in Kutch.

It appeared that the prosecutor came from Kutch a few days ago to sell grain. He sold some to a dealer at Null, and on Sunday morning the dealer paid him Rs. 166-7-8, which he put into a bag and placed on a chest in the dealer's shop, until they had settled their accounts. While doing so, a bystander observed the first prisoner take up the bag, hand it to the second one, and both immediately left the shop. They were followed, and both prisoners—the second with the bag and its contents in his possession—were found in an adjoining lane, and given into custody.

They made no defence; and the Court sentenced the first to six months' and the second to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## LAW

### HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JANARDAN.)

#### A HINDU WIDOW'S POWER OF SALE.

*Mayaram Bhairam, Appellant, vs. Motiram Govindram, Respondent.*

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the Appellant; Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the Respondent.

The facts of the case are fully stated in the following judgment of the Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Broach:—

Govindram instituted this suit to cancel the sale of two houses and a warra, alleging that one house and warra had descended to his brother, deceased, from his father, and the other his deceased brother had purchased, and that, since the death of his brother, his brother's widow Baee Mahalaxmee, had without the consent of her husband's relatives sold both properties to Mayaram Bhairam, which both by Hindu law and by usage she was incompetent to do. Baee Mahalaxmee's defence was that she had a right to sell the properties, as her husband and his brothers had divided interests for 40 years before, and that when the property was divided one of the houses, subject of the suit, fell to her husband's share, and the other house her husband had himself purchased. That she sold the houses in order to defray her husband's funeral expense, and those of her daughter, and to get a little money for herself to live on. Mayaram's defence was a statement admitting his purchase of the properties from Baee Mahalaxmee. The Moonsiff decreed against the claimant, on the grounds that it was admitted at the trial that Govindram and his brother, Baee Mahalaxmee's husband, had been divided in property for the last 30 years, and that one house had been inherited by Baee Mahalaxmee's husband from his father, and the other he had purchased, and that both were sold to Mayaram Bhairam by Mahalaxmee, and though by Hindoo law Baee Mahalaxmee was incompetent, as a childless widow, without the consent of her husband's relations, to sell her husband's property of this nature, yet she was satisfied by evidence given in the case that the custom of the country recognized such a right in her, and this custom must be held of greater authority under section XXVI. of Regulation IV. of 1827, than the Hindoo law. Govindram having died, Moteram, his son, appeals on the grounds that:—

(1) The widow was not competent to execute solely a deed of sale of the property. That (2) the Moonsiff's decision in this case was opposed to a certain other than he had made. That (3) a decree of a superior court, which the Moonsiff had taken as a precedent in the case, he had mistaken the meaning of. That (4) the Moonsiff's decree was against evidence, the right of the widow to sell not being shown by the evidence. That (5) the widow was not required to incur the funeral expenses of her daughter, as the father-in-law undertakes such expenses, and besides the expenses need not have exceeded 30 rupees. That (6) the property was sold merely to prevent his getting possession, which would increase the debts. That Baee Mahaluxmee had a right to sell, without the consent of her husband's relations, the houses and wara which he inherited from her husband. That he find that the evidence on which the Moonsiff based his decision consists of the testimony of a few cultivators and of a few deeds of transfer of property, the execution of which is not proved. This, notwithstanding, that it was on the moonsiff's opinion so satisfactory, as that he thought he might safely base his decision on it, I cannot hold to be so; and I consequently endeavour to discover with the aid of Strange's Hindu Law, published in London in 1830, what the law is on the subject. At page 134 I find "a widow has a right to inherit, a right vested in her by marriage to be perfected on the death of her husband only without leaving male issue. This obtains universally, the deceased at his death having been separated from co-heirs." At page 246, "with respect to what she may have inherited from her husband, her right is to regard herself as little more than tenant for life and trustee for the next heirs, being restricted from alienating it by her sole independent act, unless for necessary subsistence or purposes beneficial to the deceased. If in anything she may take liberties with it, it is in making charitable gifts, the concurrence of legal guardians and advisers as well as her husband's being necessary, their assent ought to be manifested by their attesting the conveyance or by other expression of it in writing. This restriction, however, seems to be confined to land. But in the last sentence quoted I remark that, at page 408, is an answer of a pundit to a question put as to the extent to which a childless widow succeeding the separate property of her husband who has brothers is competent to alienate it. Answer—A widow who succeeds to her husband's estate is restricted from alienating the *immoveables* without consent of his heirs, but there does not appear to be any restriction to her power as affecting moveables." Then, at page 17, "property is further distinguishable into real and personal, moveable and immoveable, real or immoveable, among the Hindus, including heritable land and houses, &c." I gather from the above that Baee Mahaluxmee had no right, without the consent of her husband's relations (or at least his next heirs), to alienate the houses and warra except for the funeral expenses of her husband, and for her necessary subsistence, and I do not find that *such necessity* is proved by Baee Mahaluxmee, and she was bound to show that such necessity existed. She at least, for those causes should have alienated the "moveable" property she inherited *first*, and that failing she might, for those causes, if they existed, have next alienated the property in dispute. Therefore the issue is decided against Baee Mahaluxmee and the transfer is consequently pronounced invalid.

The Moonsiff's decree is reversed; costs on Baee Mahaluxmee and Mayaram.

Against this decision it was urged by Mr. Dhirajlal in special appeal, among other things, that the Senior Assistant Judge having held that Mahaluxmee had a life interest in the property, he was in error in not awarding the same to the appellant.

Mr. Nanabhai in support of the decision.—The Hindu law does not recognize a Hindu widow any independent power of sale with regard to property inherited by her from her husband, except under certain specified circumstances, none of which were shown to exist in this case.

Mr. Justice Westropp delivered a judgment as follows:—This Court doth direct that the decree of the Acting Senior Assistant Judge of the 6th April 1865 be varied by declaring that the Special Appellant, Mayaram Bhairam, is entitled to enjoy the house and lands and the rents and profits in the plaint mentioned and in dispute in this case, during the life of Mahaluxmee, the widow of Narsiram Gangaram, one of the defendants in this cause, and no longer; and that the Special Respondent, Motiram Govindram, and the other male heirs (if any) of the said Narsiram Gangaram, are entitled to the reversion of and in the said houses and lands and the rents and profits thereof on the death of the said Mahaluxmee. The Court doth further order that the parties to this special appeal shall respectively bear their own costs thereof, and that the said Mayaram Bhairam and the said Mahaluxmee shall pay to the said Motiram Govindram all the costs of this suit in the Courts below.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MASONIC BALL.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I perceive from a para. in to-day's issue of the *Times of India* that it is understood some members of the committee propose holding the Masonic Ball in one of the new Hotels this year. Now, I think, this is absurd, as where is there a place in Bombay better suited for the occasion than the Town Hall? and, as it has been the custom of years to have it held there, I fancy it should be held there still, if only for Lang Syne. But I principally wish to bring to the notice of the committee that the day on which it is proposed to be held is the first Friday in Lent, and, in consequence of which, a great number will refuse to go. Now, Sir, I propose that it be held a week earlier, and the committee will find, by so doing, a great increase of their funds, by a much larger attendance, and considerably oblige

Bombay, 25th Jan. THE PUBLIC.

### THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The letters lately published in reference to this Company have already had some result. Mr. Weatherhead, the manager, who, until now, kept a dignified silence, having expressed his willingness to give privately any information in his power.

This is in a degree satisfactory, as it shows that the management has at length been roused to a sense of their duty, and it is to be hoped that renewed appeals will induce them to see that, under the peculiar circumstances, an explanation to individuals is not calculated to restore the confidence which the directors through their unexplained and suspicious actions have lost for themselves. To do this they must convene a meeting, not of the few men who have paid the second call, but of the original shareholders, and explain to them in a straightforward manner the position of the Company, and the reasons for making a second call and for forfeiting nearly all the shares but their own.

If losses have been made in the way of business only, the sufferers will cheerfully exonerate the management from all charges beyond the incapability so frequently exposed lately, but they will insist on a searching investigation in a court of law if the directors continue to withhold from the body of shareholders the explanation due to them. SWINDLE.

### THE BROKER DEFAMATION CASE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—As I was present during the whole of the time when his Worship the Chief Magistrate of the Fort Police, dismissed the brokers' defamation case, I cannot but remark in your to-day's paper the injustice done to those brokers by not giving all his Worship's remarks, and more so especially when Pestonjee's friends were assiduous enough to give out their *sham regret, or no regret at all*, under the pompous head of *apology*. In dismissing the case his Worship distinctly said,—" that he did not consider the case of such public importance as to demand any further waste of public time on it, if Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff did not consider his character of such importance as to call for any further proceedings on public grounds."

Allow me, Sir, to say, that with what decency Mr. Pestonjee or his friends would call the words "*We regret the occasion which caused the issue of the circular,*" an *apology*, after giving the defendants Rs. 13,000, that is about six thousand more as damages than the real sum he owed to them? The words "*regret the occasion*" plainly and distinctly means, that they do not regret the circular, but the "*occasion*" or the "*cause*" which Mr. Pestonjee gave to them to issue such a circular. From the wording of the regret it is evident that either the brokers took advantage of his ignorance of the English language, or Pestonjee was forced to content himself with what was offered, however disagreeable it may be. The first cannot be, because he was surrounded by lawyers, and lawyer's clerks, and a dispute had arisen in the Police Office about the wording of it; and the second must be, because he had no other resource left to him but to pass in an ignominious review of his past life before the public. A SPECTATOR.

Bombay, 25th January.

### TUBACK *vs.* MACLEOD AND SCHRIEBER.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Mr. Frederick J. Barnard, in a letter addressed to you *re* Tuback versus Macleod and Schrieber, says that your report of that case is incorrect. If by this he means that his speech on behalf of his client has been omitted, then he is right. And I think in omitting the speech your reporter has done Mr. Barnard a service. Mr. Barnard wanted to make out that his client had done nothing more than what people in Bombay usually do to buggywallas under similar circumstances, and he impertinently asked the magistrate, whether every person who abused a buggywalla was to be summoned in that Court! Mr. Barnard would have gone on further with such ridiculous nonsense had not Mr. Dosabhai professionally engaged, and which he could not maintain. I cannot but question his taste. He did a great deal of harm to his client by the line of advocacy he adopted. Even the solicitor of the co defendant had to openly express his regret at the line of defence adopted by Mr. Barnard. His reference to the letter which Mr. Thacker had received from Mr. Schrieber is conceived in exceedingly bad taste. He had better consult Mr. Schrieber before saying anything again in reference to it. Mr. Barnard was very nearly putting his client in a position where he could perjure himself by offering him to be examined on oath, and Mr. Schrieber ought to be thankful to the magistrate for not putting him in the witness-box. If Mr. Barnard's object in rushing into print, as he has now done, is to bring himself to notice, he is making a great mistake. AN EYE-WITNESS.

### THE GAEKWAR.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have seen recently in your columns, in a leading article about Colonel Wallace, some remarks on Baroda, which require a slight comment.

In the first place, you call that city a "hotbed of vice." Now, Sir, I believe that in all large cities, particularly those blessed with a court of any kind, you will find a fair supply of vice mentioned. To use a native proverb, "Where there is a village, there is a Dherwara." Look at London, look at Paris, look at Calcutta, look at your own Bombay, and then say if they are so very pure. As far as the Gaekwar can, he checks vice. He hates drunkards, discharging much of his servants as seen at Baroda, "drunk and;" hunts down gamblers remorselessly, and is inconveniently inquisitive into the private lives of all over whom he can find any pretext to exercise personal control. In fact, the chief complaint of his subjects is, that he is too much inclined to "English-ism." The punishments awarded to crime are doubly severe compared with those of the Anglo-Indian code, and his police arrangements are modelled on the British plan. It is true that he has elephant-tukkurs, sant-marrees, rhinoceros-fights, cock-fights, &c., &c., but these are part of a native rajah's state, and it should be remembered by Englishmen that his own great grandfathers were not more refined in their tastes, or sentimental in their ideas. In point of fact, these sports can hardly be called cruel; an accident to any human being does not occur once in five years. Fox-hunting reckons several per annum, leaving aside the horses. The elephant-tukkurs are mere trials of strength, analogous to human wrestling. Sant-marrees are fine displays of dexterity and courage, and when not attended by an accident (and what is the sport in which there is not a spice of danger?) are unaccompanied by pain of any kind, though attended by considerable exertion to man and beast: in the rhinoceros fights no combatants generally get off with a gash or two. Perhaps the cock fights are most open to criticism.

You next allude to the Gaekwar's army as "huge." "Huge" is a *big* word. Allow me, who myself have served in that army, to inform you that the regular force of the Gaekwar (of all arms) is 4,500 strong; and if this is sufficient to excite the apprehensions of the British, there is likely soon to be an end of their raj, and it will not require armies of any considerable "precision of movement" to improve them off the face of India.

Then "Baroda is a refuge for budmashes," and if you wanted to catch any particular one, you would hunt there for him. Very true it is, that a number of Hindustanis serve the Gaekwar, and doubtless many of them, *with the majority of the population all over India*, are mortal enemies to British rule. But I very much doubt if the "Son of the English," as Khunderao calls himself, would allow any refugees of his conspicuous talents you imagine to roam at large in his city. And looking at the subject in another light, it is by no means a bad thing for the Government that the disaffected have a place, where, under a prince of their own race, they can gain a livelihood honestly and peaceably. "Make a bridge of silver for a flying enemy" is an old proverb in Hindustan, and was amply exemplified by the fearful consequences of the annexation policy. In everything a safety-valve for dangerous forces is a necessity. The safety-valve for the disaffection of the United Kingdom is emigration; the safety-valve for that of India is the Native States; a terrible day it will be for both when they are closed up.

Rajcote, 22nd January. GAEKWAREE.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

*(From our own Correspondents.)*

### LUCKNOW, 19TH JANUARY.

YOUR remarks anent the rumoured contemplated reduction of European troops in India are both opportune and appropriate. Only those journals which are in native interests, and which are constantly playing into the hands of the "common enemy," would, or could, write otherwise. The present strength of the European force in the country is, no doubt, an eye-sore to some of them, who, no doubt, consider it a great and unnecessary source of menace to the poor harmless natives, who, they would fain make us believe, if left less over-awed, and more to their own ways, would become desperately fond of us; but we don't happen as yet to have forgotten Meerut, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Lucknow, &c., of 1857, to be quite so willing as, seemingly, your simple and guileless contemporaries to again trust our lives to their tender mercies, more especially to those of our new native army, and, still more dangerous, new police force. I do not myself believe that the Government would be guilty of such insanity as to weaken the European force in India by a single man. What is the present political condition of the country? We have warlike preparations coming in on our North-West frontier, which there is no saying where they will end; we have an insolent and menacing neighbour in Nepaul; Bhootan is still unsubdued and unyielding; Gwalior is uproarious for the evacuation of its fortress by the British, being instigated thereto by no loyal or worthy motive; Rajpootana is in a most feverish state of excitement, which, in all probability, will require some little blood-letting before it subsides; the Arabs and other turbulent hordes in the Deccan are clamorous for a row; the Sikhs are not over-contented; the sympathies of the Scindians are wholly with mountain tribes on that frontier; the Oudhians, like the Bengalees, are not to be trusted; difficulties are arising in Burmah; the Central Provinces are far from settled, (notwithstanding Mr. Temple's famous Exhibition); while the people of Hindoostan Proper, I need hardly say, are only too ready and too anxious to cut our throats the first opportunity that may offer. Under such circumstances the Government may well think of fortifying railway stations, and looking to the formation of volunteer corps, but must certainly not of reducing the European army in the country. I cannot trust myself to write with sufficient composure in the discoveries that have lately been made at Agra. The thought is too painful that a British officer, in the position of one who held the destinies of the place in his hands, should be so deeply implicated in the sale and distribution of arms and ammunition amongst the native States. This could have been done for no good purpose. Men do not arm themselves clandestinely unless upon mischief bent; and when we take into consideration the class and character of the people, Bhurtporeans and Rajpoots, in whose possession the muskets, and bayonets, and swords, abstracted from the British arsenal, were found, all doubts vanish as to the intention of the purchasers of these weapons, whatever might have been that of the sellers.

It is most fortunate that this discovery has been made. It will cause the Government to institute stringent enquiries in quarters where hitherto it would have been treason to entertain even the slightest suspicion. The Arms' Act has not only been a dead letter as regards Europeans; I strongly suspect that the natives have with even greater impunity disregarded it, well-knowing that the Government will be slow to incur the risk of general dissatisfaction by causing a second search for arms to be made throughout the country. The belief is universal that there is hardly a native, accustomed to the use of arms, who is not provided with the same, but which he cunningly keeps out of sight. Arms of every description are manufactured in Nepaul, in Cashmere, in Burmah, and the Deccan, and we do not see what there is to prevent their distribution in small, but frequent, instalments all over India by persons, or the manufacturers themselves or their agents, whose object may be only mercenary. In this way, it is only too highly probable that the country is almost as well armed now as it was in 1856. We need not, however, care much about this: our greatest concern should be to see that our arsenals are not in traitorous hands, and that we do not fall a victim to internal treachery. Never was there more reason or greater cause for vigilance and precaution than at this present time. To allow our powder magazines, our ordnance stores, and our treasuries to be guarded by natives, is that height of folly which knowingly increases the magnitude of the danger, which is as apparent as it is inherent in a standing native army and police, fully armed, disciplined, and equipped, and adds temptation to the opportunities of our enemies for our destruction. This folly is already indulged in to a most unsafe and objectionable extent. What will it be if the European army is reduced, as it is said, by 16,000 men? It makes one feel indignant to think that such a thing could be contemplated, that such imbecility and recklessness of consequences were possible, and that we were so entirely at the mercy of a Government who courted and created danger, rather than sought to avoid it. If the revenues are not sufficient to maintain so large a European force as there is now in India, why are not the Governor General and the members of his Council, together with the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors and Lieutenant Governors, the Commanders-in-Chief and members of Council of the minor presidencies, the Judges of the High Courts, the Chief Commissioners, Lieutenant Governor General's Agents, and all officers above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the military, and of Joint Magistrate and Collector in the civil, service, placed upon half-pay, rather than that the stability of our empire in the East should be jeopardized—if, indeed, our rulers at all care about retaining it now that they are making a fair bid to relieve us of the encumbrance? It is to be hoped, however, that, whenever it is seriously resolved upon reducing the European troops in India, the Government will give, at least, six months' prior notice of the event in the *Gazette of India*, in order that those who may choose to leave, may have the opportunity of doing so before all communication from the interior with our seaports is cut off, and our civil and military stations are besieged by our native soldiery, marshalled by the police.

I have no local news. Your Chief Justice, who arrived here on Tuesday evening, left again on Thursday evening for Cawnpore, whence he proceeds to Delhi, Agra, Meerut, on to Lahore and Peshawur. Professor Wells made a rather successful ascent in his balloon on Saturday evening last. He went up about a mile in height, but there being a large rent in the balloon he came down rather sharply in a mango tree. He is making arrangements for another ascent, but I hardly think he will succeed. He wants 2,000 rupees to prepare and to pay him for the feat, which amount does not seem to be forthcoming. He received 2,000 rupees for his last ascent from a Parsee shopkeeper, who bargained to give him that sum, and was then swindled out of it by sale of the tickets himself. I believe the Parsee lost considerably by the bargain. A very large number of our officials will be leaving during the next two months. There will be quite a change in the local administration, and I cannot help thinking that it will be all for the better. I don't think there is any immediate probability of the Chief Commissionership being abolished, though Oudh must in course of time be amalgamated with the N. W. Provinces. The *Hurkaru* betrays a curious notion of Indian geography when he says that the Oudh "districts that are nearest to Agra are to be transferred to the Agra Lieutenant Governorship, and to the Punjaub or Delhi Provincial Government." He might as well have spoken of Sind being near Agra, as of Oudh being near the Punjaub. Talk of the ignorance of English Editors of Indian matters after this! Mr. Pritchard has returned to the *Delhi Gazette*. With all its shortcomings, however, the old *Dodh* holds its own against the *Pioneer*, which, though ostensibly edited by a Lieutenant Dodd, of the Police, is in reality written by outsiders. Its circulation in Lucknow is less than the *Delhi's*. Major Aitken, V. C., Inspector of Police, Oudh, left this for England last Saturday. He is one of the many lucky men who have to thank the mutinies for promotion. Appointed a Lieutenant, he had barely 255 rupees a month; for the last three years he has drawn Rs. 1,800 a month, enjoying rank and distinction in proportion. He is gone for fifteen months, and Major Barrow, the brother of the Commissioner, is officiating for him. For the first time in India, an uncovenanted officer has been appointed to that grade, is at present officiating as Commissioner of a Division in Oudh. This is breaking through the barrier in earnest. But Mr. Patrick Carnegy's good luck is not likely to last longer than three weeks. Already several names are mentioned, and I think either Mr. Forbes, Collector and Magistrate of Meerut, or Mr. Hume, Collector and Magistrate of Etawah, will be appointed to relieve Mr. Carnegy of his officiating appointment in room of Mr. Mayne, appointed officiating Inspector General of Police N. W. P. I expect the N. W. P. will be rather largely indented upon for civilians to fill the places of those who are about leaving Oudh. Mr. Talookdar is officiating for Mr. Yule, as successor to Mr. Wingfield; but I don't think Mr. Yule reciprocates the feeling, and Mr. Davies will therefore be the man. The railway folk here still hold out the hope that the line between this and Cawnpore will open for traffic about October or November next. Our mails come in a little more regularly now than they used to do a short time ago; but passengers still continue to complain of the very great and frequent detentions of the trains between Calcutta and Delhi. The single line is quite unequal to the traffic, nor have the Company a sufficient number of waggons on it for goods purposes. We have excellent weather and excellent health, but the station is stupidly dull.

P. S.—However it may be with reductions elsewhere, we shall shortly, on the arrival of the 55th, now on their way from Calcutta, have an accession of nearly a thousand Europeans to the force at Lucknow. It is now said that Jung Bahadoor did not seriously contemplate a visit to England, but applied for permission to go there, simply to see what the Governor General and the public could say to the project.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES, 21st JANUARY.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—Having given you a full account of the Nagpore Exhibition, I think it only right to make some remarks on the same. I would ask you if it is not possible to establish, in the principal cities or stations of this country, agricultural societies for the improvement of the principles of cultivation that has prevailed for so many centuries in this country? The efforts that have already been made in this direction are surely susceptible of extension over a wider area, as well as of improved application. It is impossible to read the proceedings of the many agricultural societies which, when the last mail left, were holding their annual meetings in England, without wishing that similar institutions might soon be organised in India. The benefits to be derived from them are incalculable. We have the admission of the *Field*, that the advance in agriculture, consequent on the establishment of such societies in England, was even "more marvellous than the development of the cotton manufacture, or the coal trade." In this country the advance could not but be even still more marvellous. We have yet to attain the position which the British farmer, before the repeal of the Corn Laws, thought the acme of perfection. It is true we should not be much troubled with the work of straightening our hedges, or of enlarging our fields, but ditching and draining, the utilization of water by means of irrigation, the prevention of flooding, the improvement of ploughing, of harrowing, of drilling, of all the operations in short of English farming, even with the aid of the old implements of husbandry that were employed before agriculture became a science, and which are still very generally used in England, might be introduced with advantage into this country. If such a system, superseded as it is in many instances by steam machinery in England, were introduced into India, the progress effected by using the old English iron plough, instead of the ancient wooden implement, with which the Indian ryot now barely scratches the surface of the earth, would hardly be less in degree than that produced by relinquishing the old English plough in favour of the latest implement of that kind worked by steam. It would be too much to expect that the system of agriculture which was in use when the Hindoos governed India should, all at once, give way before the scientific system which is now being gradually introduced into England. A model farm, supplied with all the latest improvements, would, it must be confessed, be out of place here; that is, if the object of establishing of such a farm were intended to act practically, with a view to the improvement of the cultivation of the soil. The ryots would regard the possession of such wonderful implements, even if they understood their working, and took a fancy to their use, as altogether unattainable. It would be impossible to find the capital for their purchase, no matter how skilfully they combined for that purpose, or how harmoniously a score or more of village communities might agree to use the same plough by turns. A less ambitious object must first be attained. The *aratrum* of Virgil, which is worked on the plains of Algeria, and which may be seen any day in the neighbourhood of any Indian station, must be superseded by the iron plough and a good team of horses. That is the first and prime necessity of Indian agriculture; and if the ryots were instructed by example in the wonderful difference that is caused, not only in the quality but the quantity of a crop, by the more art of deep ploughing, it is difficult to believe that they would be long before they generally adopted such an improvement. For this purpose it would, we think, be an object worthy the attention of the Government to establish model farms in the vicinity of every provincial station in the country, in connection with which agricultural societies might be formed, composed of the principal land-owners, merchants, native land-owners, and of all the leading people of the district. I am quite sure that the Chief Commissioner of these provinces would rejoice to see such an institution established at the several stations here, and there can be little doubt that, were he to move in the matter, he would be energetically supported by the Mulgurs and chiefs of the province. The fruits of European cultivation would then be patent to all, and the anniversary of the society would soon be hailed throughout the Central Provinces as an event of no small interest and importance, which would yearly mark the progress that was made in the endeavour to develope, in one of the most essential respects, the abounding resources of India.

We cannot afford, as yet, in this country to dispense with the assistance of Government, the absence of which support is one of the characteristics of our agricultural societies at home. The people of this country require instruction; and if their rulers do not step forward to assume the office of instructor, it is certain that they will long remain in ignorance. In France the Government interferes, not so much to instruct, as to exercise control, the movements of the people. They are never allowed to meet together, for any purpose, without a Government functionary being present, lest they should covert the opportunity into a means for carrying out a political demonstration. No such fear prevails among our rulers, but we require their presence and their aid, nevertheless, in order to establish such societies as we have in view. A precedent is not wanting; even in England, to induce them to take an active part in improving the agricultural condition of the country, Lord Spencer, at the Smithfield Club dinner, showed that the parent of the present agricultural associations in England was an institution that, at the commencement of this century, was supported by grants from Parliament. The Government, he said, "forty years ago, got economical; and that society was snuffed out." But it was in existence long enough to prove that it conferred upon the country innumerable advantages, which are now being carried out by self-supported and self-governed institutions throughout the length and breadth of England. This is a precedent which I think might well be followed in this country. No inducement can be wanting to stimulate the Government to adopt such a plan for improving the condition of the mass on India depends, solely, upon her agricultural interests, and the more they are improved and advanced, the greater must, necessarily, be the prosperity of the people. Lord Spencer's observation, too, is especially applicable to India, that, "where is there is more interest to which, more than another, the influence of which country can be attributed, it is agriculture." Is not more than one half of our revenue derived from that source? And, if the present primitive condition of cultivating the soil were improved, as it might be an hundredfold, it is impossible to estimate to what extent the land might be augmented. At this time especially, this question is of more than ordinary importance to India. The cotton manufacturers of the world look to us, to supply them with the material necessary to keep their mills at work. A trade, worth forty millions sterling a year, is but waiting for some opening. We are unable to avail ourselves of this offer, unless, by superior methods of cultivation, the quantity as well as the quality of the cotton produced in this country are increased and improved. It is said, by some people, that we cannot grow cotton of a quality anything at all approaching, in fineness and length of staple, equal to that grown in the Southern States. But to see the specimens shown at the Exhibition, one would not agree in this opinion. Hitherto, I believe, the experiment has not been fairly tried, but it is absurd to think that we can compete on equal terms with people who employ all the resources and appliances of agriculture in America, where we are still content to use the implements of husbandry which were known to the world at least two thousand years ago! All we want is an improved system of agriculture; and, to supply that want, we must follow the example of England and establish agricultural societies in every province of India.

Not the least pleasing feature in living in Nagpore are the numerous contiguous retreats which are available for picnics or as resorts for change of air. We have the gardens at Tellinkery, Sonaganm, and Paltee, and now a bungalow has been opened to the public on the Ramtuck hill, some eight miles beyond Kamptee, where there are temples and sacred tanks, and which in the hot weather is a cool retreat from the station. This bungalow is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner. It is quite understood that in putting up there, the visitor must take his own servants and food. At Jubbulpore a similar bungalow is built at the marble rocks for the accommodation of visitors.

Major Maguire, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, has just returned from leave, and Lieutenant Ricketts, who has been officiating, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, in room of Mr. Grant, C. S., proceeding to England. Captain Dods, Director of Public Instruction, arrived in your city by the last steamer, and Captain Loch, who is officiating for him, will revert to the Commission. In the Public Works Department, Major Stoddart, Superintendent of Works of the Nagpore Circle, having gone on leave, Major Mead Bengal Staff Corps, from the North West Provinces, has been posted in his place. Mr. R. Sterndale, Assistant Commissioner of Currency, having been transferred to Bengal, where his brother-in law, Mr. Cecil Beadon, is Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Munton takes up the appointment for a time.

The result of the meeting of the Post Master General of Bombay and Mr. Riddell at Nagpore, during the Exhibition week, is that all the Post Offices in the Central Provinces, which have hitherto been under Dr. Impey, are to be transferred to the charge of the Post Master General of the North West Provinces, and we are to have a Superintendent of Post Offices for these Provinces, when the mails for the North-West and Punjaub from your city, which at present go *via* Indore and Agra, will all pass through this, and go down to Nagpore. I hope these changes will occasion a change in the Post Master General's Report, which I send him up in your columns; I have again to bring to your notice that I have not received my copies of the *Gazette* of Saturday and Tuesday last, the 13th and 16th instant. You no doubt posted them, but I suppose some one in the Post Office has opened them, but I wish he would return them after perusal. I am sure the address is written plain enough.

The weather still continues warm. With the new moon I thought we might have had some rain. I am glad to say that the Exhibition Committee are likely to realize a handsome sum by the sale of fittings up, raw produce, &c., that has been going on the last three days. The buildings were well contested, the engine shed in which the auction was held being crowded with natives.

FOREST RANGER.

### SIND.

LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY.—We understand Mr. Leggett delivered a highly interesting lecture on Chemistry at the Mission School the other evening. Several Europeans were present, and the attendance of natives from the town was large. The scientific experiments by which Mr. Leggett illustrated his lectures, delighted the audience, the native portion especially, very much.—*Sindian, Jan.* 20.

THE SIND ICE COMPANY.—The declaration of a half yearly dividend of 7½ per cent., recently made by the directors of the Sind Ice Company, is a fair indication of the prosperous condition of the enterprise, notwithstanding the disadvantages it laboured under for the want of ether at times when ice was most in demand (and the necessity at others of buying the ether in Bombay at very high price. These drawbacks, however, have been provided against for the future, as a regular and constant supply of the article will be obtained direct from home. A soda-water machine is also to be worked in connection with the manufacture of ice, which cannot fail being profitable.—*Id.*

### BENGAL.

WE learn that a field officer of a late Native Infantry Regiment, who was for a considerable time under arrest here for overstaying his leave of absence, and who, on being released again, absented himself, has at length reported himself to the authorities of the station to which he was ordered. He is now again under close arrest there, and will, probably, be tried immediately by court martial.—*Englishman, Jan.* 19.

WE presume that the appointment of Senior Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court will be given to Mr. Ninian Thompson upon Mr. Boulnois' retirement. Mr. Thompson has every right to expect such a step, and as we are sure that no nepotism or jobbery is likely to influence the matter, the natural inference seems to be that Mr. Thompson will be nominated.

We understand that Mr. C. D. Field, C. S., the present Small Cause Judge of Jessore, is a candidate for the second Judgeship of the Calcutta Court. Mr. Field's abilities and fitness for the post are unquestionable. He is a good lawyer, devotedly attached to legal studies. It is not necessary, we believe, that both the judges should be barristers, and Mr. Field may therefore be successful in his application.—*Id.*

WE understand that the Lieutenant Governor has bestowed a donation of rupees two thousand on Mr. J. Platts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, being equal to that officer's salary for eight months, in consequence of his loss of appointment by the revision of the Police establishments in the Lower Provinces.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 19

WE hear that, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Government has sanctioned a deputation allowance to the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, Lower Provinces, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the salary of the permanent incumbent, instead of Rs. 500 a month, with a retrospective effect, in addition to the pay of his permanent appointment, and his military pay and allowances.—*Id.*

### BHOOTAN.

A PRIVATE letter from Dewangiri, dated the 11th instant, says that the prisoners that had 'come into camp looked none the worse for their long confinement. The Gooroo Llama was expected there in a few days with a letter from Tongso, but not a word had been heard about the return of the guns. The writer also remarks that of all places he had ever visited, Bhootan appears to be the worst; the malaria and stench was something dreadful, and nearly every day there was a death in one of the Regiments.—*Englishman, January* 19.

WE have received the following from a correspondent at Dewangiri, dated January 19th:—

"Nothing yet heard of the guns, which I began to think are a myth altogether. The Gooroo Llama has not returned from Tongso up to the present time, and I hear has fallen ill on the road. Another batch of prisoners is expected in a few days, so that it appears the Bhootan Government is anxious to comply with the terms of the treaty as far as possible. To demand back guns abandoned by us in the field, seems a curious proceeding and quite a new process in the art of war. The weather here has been very miserable lately, and we constantly seem enveloped in damp clouds, which wets one quite through. Colonel Wilson, lately commanding the 9th, leaves to-day for Gauhati, and Major Haly, of the 73rd, returns to England, having been appointed to the command of the regiment. There is a good deal of sickness amongst the troops, who begin to be quite prostrated with dysentery, fever, &c."—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 20.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear that great disturbances all along the frontier. At Peshawur a considerable force has moved out under command of Brigadier General Dunsford to punish a refractory tribe. It consists of the three arms of the service, viz., the D. Battery of F. Brigade Horse Artillery, and part of the Mountain Train, the 13th Bengal Cavalry, and the 5th Punjaub Light Infantry, 24th, 27th, and 27th Regts. N. I., and one Wing 1st Punjaub N. I., and two Companies of Sappers. We believe that the tribe alluded to, although owing allegiance to the British Government, treated the Commissioner with contumely when he went out to mediate in a misunderstanding between themselves and a neighbouring tribe, and that this is the first instance invited him to do so. At Dera Ghazee Khan a very large number of the Sulimani-kail tribe made a raid upon some of our villages, and carried off about two thousand head of cattle. A detachment of Godby's Horse, consisting of some thirty men, being at hand, pursued them, recovered the whole of the cattle, and gave a good account of the aggressors.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 17.

WE understand that the most important of the divisional commands in India, that of Peshawur, has been offered to, and accepted by, Major General W. Haly, C. B., at present commanding this division. This appointment indicates a desire, on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve the public interests alone in the selection of his Generals, and we trust we may always have equal satisfaction in noticing His Excellency's appointments. Major General Haly passed his term of Brigade command at Peshwur, and whilst there not only acquired a knowledge of the country, of the tribes, and of their characteristics, second only to the civil officers who have long resided there—but he obtained considerable influence amongst the hill chiefs, and people of Peshawur generally; he will therefore be an useful leader in the event of operations at any future period in that quarter, and if his past services in the Crimea, especially at Inkerman, and known capacity for administration afford any promise of future success, it will be wise on the part of our frontier friends to keep quiet. In expressing our regret at the General's departure, we merely participate in the prevailing feelings of those under his command, and we congratulate Peshawur on the prospect of being commanded by a General, whose kindness, consideration and courtesy, has so thoroughly gained the esteem of the troops at Meean Meer, without having relaxed aught of discipline. Major General Rainier, who succeeds to the division, brings with him a high reputation, and when his tour of command expires, we only hope he may carry with him the same amount of good feeling.—*Id.*

IN our issue of the 16th instant we said that "a rumour, but nothing more than a rumour, had reached us to the effect that the Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore has come under the severe displeasure of Government, on account of the confused state of his office records, and the bad state of the roads within his jurisdiction." We are now happy to say that no blame or censure has been passed on that gentleman, either regarding his office, or the state of the roads in his district.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 20.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*(From the Indian Daily News, Jan.* 19.)

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the 18th instant, when the following gentlemen were present:—

The Hon'ble J. N., Bullen, President in the Chair. The Hon'

## BANKS.

**AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.**
*Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.*
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 2000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.
*Board of Directors.*
Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Girdhur Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Mugganlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchund.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
*Branches.*
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.
*Current Accounts.*—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 100 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. 12 Ditto. 5 Ditto ditto.
Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.
The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.
Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memedabad by rail are also insured by this Company.
PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

**BANK OF INDIA.**—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL RUPEES SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
*Head Office—Bombay.*
*London Bankers*—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
*Branches*—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | ... ... | at 2s. 0d | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | ... ... | at 1s. 11¾d. | |
| 3 do. | ... ... | at 1s. 11¾d. | |
| 2 do. | ... ... | at 1s. 11¾d. | |
| 1 do. | ... ... | at 1s. 11¾d. | |
| On demand | ... ... | at 1s. 11¾d. | |

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Account ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 12 „ 5 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On remitting Securities for sale, custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**
*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 20*th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India. Capital Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GRINDLAY, GRANT, CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, APOLLO PART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghai, and Ocelin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1863. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

**THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.**
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROSES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED-UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
*Board of Directors.*
FRANCIS BOTHEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRANCIS, Esq. (Messrs. Francis, Towson & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackinlay, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—T. H. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Bankers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches will be established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of formation at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ... ... | at 2s. 0d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | do. ... | at 2s. 0¼d. | |
| 3 do. | do. ... | at 2s. 0¼d. | |
| 2 do. | do. ... | at 2s. 0¼d. | |
| 1 month's | do. ... | at 2s. 0¼d. | |
| Demand on Bank of England | | 2s. | |
| On Ireland and Scotland... | | 1s. 11½d. | |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 4 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 5 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also transfers if required in Europe in the Bank's Bills ; or otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By Order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sights above £50 ... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 1¾d. „
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 1¾d. „
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 1¾d. „
„ On demand ... 2s. 1¾d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0¾d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... 4 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or sold on receiving the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

**THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL : SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PARRY, (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWANDASS JUGJEEVANDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
*Paris Bankers.*
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. KELLY, HOBE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London—J. B. Ker, Esq. Agent. Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight Rs. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. Rs. 1 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. Rs. 1 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. Rs. 1 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. Rs. 1 11¾d. do.
On Demand Rs. 1 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
*Current Accounts.*
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 40,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
*Fixed Deposits.*
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ 6 „ „
*Discounts, Loans, &c.*
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
*Commission.*
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 7th April 1866.

**INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)**
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અૅંડ ચાઇના બૅંક (લીમીટેડ.)
ધિ ઇન્ડિયન પેનિનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બાંક (લીમીટેડ.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,??? Shares of 200 Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CROSES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
*Capital—Fully Paid up.*
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
*Board of Directors.*
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee).
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMESJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—The Bank of London.
*Hongkong Bankers.*—
[EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates : The following are the rates of the day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| 5 „ | ... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| 4 „ | ... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| 3 „ | ... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| 2 „ | ... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| 1 „ | ... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| Demand | ... | 1s. 11d. |

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 months certain | ... 4 per cent. |
| 3 „ | ... 5 „ |
| 6 „ | ... 6 „ |
| „ | ... 8 „ |

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)**
ધી બૅંક ઑફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચીન અને જાપાન (લીમીટેડ.)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £20 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 100,000
*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHELDON LETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
*Committee in Bombay.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The National Bank (established 1835.)
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
BOMBAY.....The National Bank.

**THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six months' sight | ... | 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee |
| Four „ „ | ... | 2s. 0¼d. „ |
| Three „ „ | ... | 2s. 0¼d. „ |
| Two „ „ | ... | 2s. 0¼d. „ |
| One „ „ | ... | 2s. 0¼d. „ |
| On demand | ... | 2s. 0¼d. „ |
| On Scotland and Ireland | ... | 1s. 11¾d. „ |
| Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe | ... | 1s. 11½d. „ |

Drafts on *The Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, furnish the first of exchange drawn on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal "*By Megmanch, Book of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*"
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary*—C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
„ 6 do. 4 „ „
„ 12 do. 6 „ „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.**—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCJEE, Esq.
W. ADAMS, Esq. | KARSONDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
*Auditors.*
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the daily balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

**GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)**
*Subscribed Capital* Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 *shares* of Rs. 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
*Board of Directors.*
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Prajeee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewandass, Esq.
*Manager.*—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Bickerstath, Cleveland, and Peile.
*Bankers.*—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China
The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.
1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.
2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.
3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.
The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends as they accrue thereon.
Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.
Present Rates :

| For | 3 months | 5 | per cent. | per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 6 „ | 6 | „ | „ |
| „ | 9 „ | 7 | „ | „ |
| „ | 12 „ | 8 | „ | „ |

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours —10 A. M. to 5 P. M. ; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 3 P M.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager,
Bombay 31st January 18

**LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).**
*Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.*
Head Office 34, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
*Board of Directors.*
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director of Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Calvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E sq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lyaley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
Sir James Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
*Local Committee.*
*Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
*Bankers.*
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, & c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of change in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business may be had on application by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. F. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

**THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)**
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Branches in India*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ „ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ „ 3 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ „ 1 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¾d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d. „
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,000,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
*Board of Directors.*
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METHA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
*Auditors.*
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
*Solicitor.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sights ... ... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ... ... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
Demand. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees payable on realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNT.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
BANK ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1866.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)**
HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£250,000.
RING PAID UP.....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER ELLIOTT, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
Sir JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
*London Bankers*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
*Offices in London* .....
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand ... at 1s. 11¾d. „
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal 2 per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „ „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „ „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 3 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 9th August 1865.

**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
*Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—65, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
2 per